

Terms for Chapter 8 and 9	Meaning/Explanation/Significance/Dates (if found and relevant)
1) “Heavenly Horses”	
2) Berber	
3) Relay Trade	
4) Oasis	
5) Caravan	
6) Luxury Goods	
7) Christendom	
8) Mahayana Buddhism	
9) Syncretism	
10) Venice	(Where is it located, and what is the port city known for?) What trade network associated with)
11) Alexandria	(Where is it located, and what is the port city known for?) What trade network associated with)
12) Plague of Justinian	
13) Black Death	
14) Monsoon	
15) Archipelago of Towns” (Explain)	
16) Sahel	
17) Tang and Song Dynasties (pg 344)	(what was the significance of their dynasty after the collapse of the Han?)
18) Arab Empire (pg 344)	(where did it extend, what religion was at its core, and how did it differ from Confucianism with trade)
19) Maylay Kingdom of Srivijauya (345)	(Where is it located, and what is the port city known for?) What trade network associated with, what resources did they have)
20) Borobudur	(what is it? Where is it located? Why is it so well known? What does it represent?) – read caption on picture page 346 for help)
21) Swahili States	(location, what they traded, and what trade network they were affiliated with)
22) Swahili Language	(Where is it spoken, what makes it different from other languages, What religion became the most common – why?)
23) Great Zimbabwe	(Where was it located, what did it trade in etc...) pg 348
24) Ghana, Mali, Songhai	(Where was it located, what did they trade..what were they known for?) pg 350
25) Timbuktu	(Which kingdom was this in? Why was it well known?)
26) Mansa Musa	(Who was he the leader of? What religion was he? Why is he well known?)
27) Ibn Battuta	(who was he, why were his travels significant)
28) Xuanzang (356)	(who was he, why were his travels significant, where did he travel to?)

<b>Chapter 10</b>	Meaning/Explanation/Significance/Dates (if found and relevant)
1. Christendom	
2. Civil Authority (428)	
<b>3. Caesaropapism (429)</b>	(Be sure to include the definition and explanation of how this is different from Western Europe)
4. Patriarch (429)	(Became leader of specifically what? What became his role?)
5. Justinian's Code	
6. Icons (430 and 466-471)	
7. Iconoclasm 431 and 466-471)	
8. Excommunicated (431)	
9. Eastern Orthodoxy (430)	
10. Blasphemes	
11. Heretic	
12. Greek Fire (432)	(Describe what it was, why they needed it, and why it made a great weapon)
13. The Balkans	Where is this?
14. Slavs/Slavic Peoples	
15. Cyrillic Script	
16. Kievan Rus (433)	(Where was it, what cultural peoples were there? What religion was dominant? Why was it important? What near-by civilization heavily influenced them?)
17. Prince Vladimir of Kiev	(What religion did he unite his people with? What empire was his bride from?)
18. "Russification"	
19. Nika Riots	
20. "Third Rome" (434)	
<b>Chapter 10 part 2 Western Europe</b>	
1. Germanic People	
2. Feudalism 436	
3. Charlemagne 425 image 436 in text	(Where did he rule, what countries is it currently, why was he important?)
4. Holy Roman Empire 436	( How did it get its name? What land area did it cover? Who was in charge?)
5. Serf	
6. Vassal	
7. Lord	
8. Manor	
9. "Pagan" Peoples 437 and 457	(Explain elements of their beliefs and where they lived)
10. High Middle Ages 438	(Time period and its characteristics)

11. Cordoba 440	(Where is it located, and what religion had control over it during that time?)
12. Hangzhou 440	(Where is it located, and describe what its characteristics were like during that time period)
13. Looms 440 - 441	
14. Crusades 442	What were they? Which religions were fighting? What area of land was being fought over?
15. Pope Urban II	
16. Hanseatic League	( what is it and who was a part of it?
17. “Pagan” Peoples 437 and 457	(Explain elements of their beliefs and where they lived)
18. Guilds	
19. Marco Polo 446	(who was he, why were his travels significant – where did he travel to)